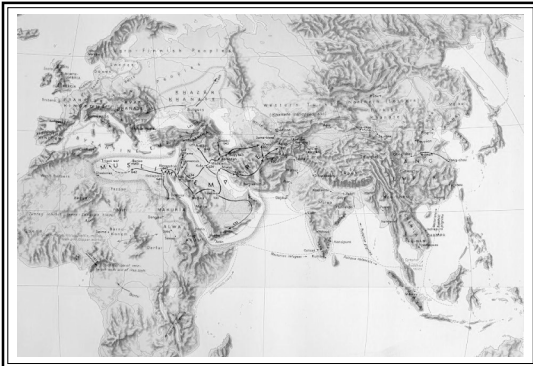


Convergence in India

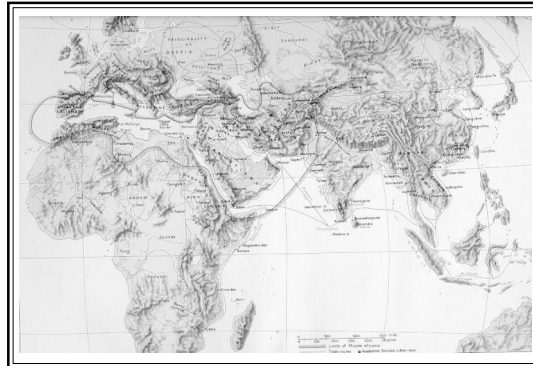
Islamic Invaders in Hindu India

Early Interactions

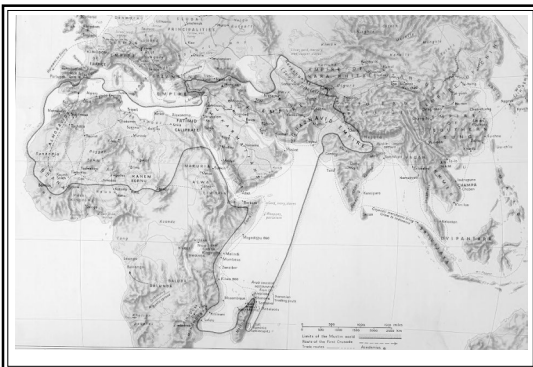
- Arab traders had long traded with India
- Lower Sind (west India) conquered in 711
- 1000-1500 Muslim invaders spread through India



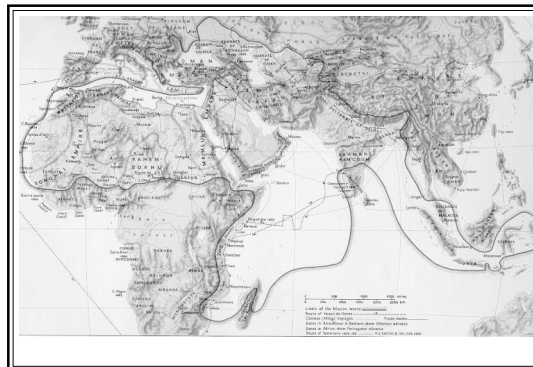
Map of the Muslim World, 661 AD



Map of the Muslim World c.A.D. 900



Map of the Muslim World c.A.D. 1100



Map of the Muslim World c.A.D. 1500

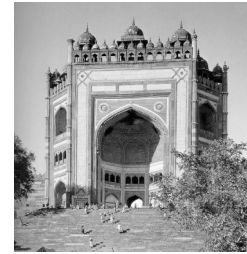
Early Interactions

- Two sophisticated cultures with significant differences
- Hinduism - closed, tightly structured, ancient
- Muslim community - open, mobile, new
- Muslims dominant



Early Interactions

- Muslims migrate to India, live in cities
- Early interactions violent
- Tensions ease over time, population increases, mosques built
- Occasional violence erupts



Conversions

- Merchants, government workers
- Lower castes, untouchables
- Buddhists - Indian Buddhism failing
- Sufis set up mosques and schools
- Hindus did not convert in large numbers

Influences

- Muslim Princes adopted Hindu customs
 - Including claims of divine descent
- Caste system adopted by Muslims
- Indian science, math, medicine influences Arab scholars
 - Eventually sparks Arab and European scientific revolutions

Women

- Muslim women had more rights, could divorce, remarry, own land
- Muslim custom of *purdah* transferred to upper Indian castes
- Hindu custom of marrying younger transferred to Muslims



Separation

- *The Hindus believe that there is no country but theirs, no nation like theirs, no kings like theirs, no religion like theirs, no science like theirs. They are haughty, foolishly vain, self-conceited and stolid.*
Al-Biruni, chronicler of Muslim conquests

Separation

- Interactions within political and economic spheres
- Otherwise they lived separately
- Hindus saw Muslims as inferior
 - Polluting outcasts
 - Young religion - can't last
 - Muslims would eventually be integrated